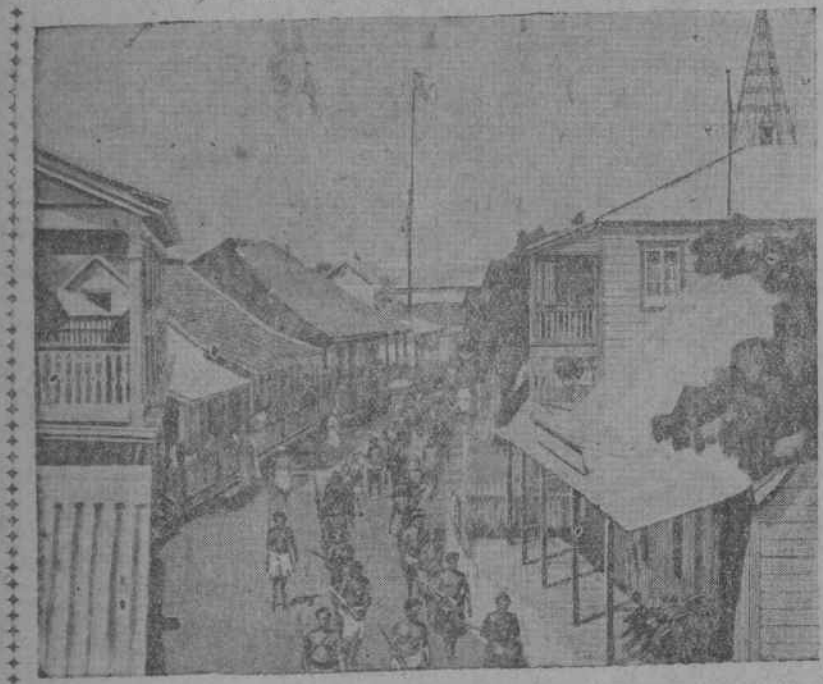


# OUR GUNS AT PLAY WITH BRITAIN'S IN FAR-OFF SAMOA.

# AMERICAN ARMY NOW WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF MALOLOS.

Continued from First Page.



Native Troops Marching Through Apia

with brief interruptions have continued since. Several villages have been burned, but it is yet impossible to estimate the loss to the natives in killed and injured.

American and British sailors and marines have suffered somewhat, though no dead have been reported.

There are as yet no signs of submission on the part of the adherents of Matafafa. It is expected that the fire from the American and British vessels will be continued with vigor until Matafafa yields the throne to Muliaina Tamm.

It was expected that the arrival of the Philadelphia would convince Matafafa and his followers of the futility of their rebellion, but, backed by the German Consul, the rebels refused to obey the decision of the Supreme Court. Admiral Kautz summoned the various Consuls and senior naval officers to a conference on board his ship, Mr. Osborn, the American Consul, and Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, attended. Herr Rosen, the German Consul, declined.

The whole matter was carefully canvassed. The result was a resolution to demand the provisional government, which meant the dethronement of Matafafa and the seating of Muliaina Tamm, who had been declared lawfully elected.

Admiral Kautz accordingly issued a proclamation calling upon the pretender and his chiefs to return to their homes. Matafafa's response to the proclamation was to evacuate Muliaina, near Apia, which he had made his headquarters, and retreat to the interior.

Upon this Herr Rosen issued a second proclamation reiterating his previous one, upholding the provisional government of Matafafa.

The Matafafa faction accepted this as the signal for them to become aggressive. They at once returned from the interior in large numbers and surrounded the town.

The Muliaina section of Apia was then fortified by the American bluejackets. Over 2,000 Maloelos took refuge there. Meanwhile the supporters of Matafafa barricaded the principal roads around the municipality.

They attacked the British suburban houses and placed a strong guard around them.

The Maloelos, who had been captured and exiled in the recent revolution, were taken on board the British cruiser Royalist, and brought to the interior in a vessel which they had been sent by the provisional government.

An ultimatum was then sent to the Matafafa faction, ordering them to disperse. The ultimatum stated was a bombardment, to begin on March 15 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The rebels ignored the ultimatum. About half an hour before the time was up they began to move in the direction of the American and British Consulates to make an attack.

The ships did not wait for the rebel attack. The Philadelphia, the Porpoise and the Royalist began firing at the distant villages, endeavoring to locate the enemy. Owing to the density of the forest it was difficult to do this. The shore villages were soon in flames.

The German cruiser Falke took no part in the bombardment. A defective shell fired from the Philadelphia exploded prematurely, one fragment entering the German consulate, smashing furniture and glassware.

Other fragments struck near the American consulate. Marines in the vicinity had narrow escapes. Private Ridge was struck in the leg, and so badly injured that amputation was necessary.

After midnight the rebels made a determined attack on the town. Three British sailors were killed. An American sentry was killed at his post and two British marines were wounded in the fight by shots from their own party.

When the bombardment had continued for some hours the rebels retreated and the town was recovered on board the Royalist. They greatly overcrowded the vessel. On the morning of the 16th, many persons are leaving Samoa, so as not to hamper the military operations.

The jungle was hotly bombarded, and it is supposed that many natives were killed. There is a bitter feeling against the Germans. The American and British sailors and marines fight together with the utmost enthusiasm. A British and a German subject have been arrested as spies.

**WASHINGTON STARTLED BY CLASH AT SAMOA.**  
Washington, March 25.—The news from Samoa that the United States cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist had bombarded the towns held by Matafafa, who has thus far had the official support of the German Government, came with startling suddenness to officials here, and displaced for the time being the attention given to the fighting

around Manila. The shelling of Matafafa was looked upon as of secondary importance, but the deepest interest attached to the attitude of the German Government.

The first apprehension was felt that grave international complications might ensue. But those most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook.

While recognizing that the bombardment at Samoa created a very serious and delicate situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and had been discussed in advance between representatives of the three governments. The real crisis from an international standpoint occurred last week, when the apprehended outbreak was discussed. Although relations were greatly strained, it was possible to secure an understanding which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany or between Great Britain and Germany.

The details of the bombardment were read with eager interest by leading Government and diplomatic officers who have been most directly concerned in handling the Samoan question. There was nothing of an official character, however, either at the State or Navy department or at the British or German Embassies, to augment the report. Upon this officials based their views.

**Caused Concern and Surprise.**  
In all quarters there were expressions of concern and surprise at the seriousness and extent of the bombardment and the resulting loss of life. That some overt act would take place had been apprehended for many days, but there was little idea it would take a broad sweep and lead to such heavy loss of life. In this aspect of the case, the actual results were regarded as far more serious than those which had been expected and provided for during the recent diplomatic exchanges between the three governments.

The German authorities felt sure this meeting would result in serious trouble. The Berlin Foreign Office therefore instructed the German Ambassador here, Dr. von Holten, to present a note embodying Germany's views. It argued that a naval commander had no right to act solely in executing the will of the three consuls acting unanimously and not through a majority. But, aside from this argument, the German note indicated plainly that Germany would hold the other governments responsible if serious trouble resulted from the action of the naval authorities in Samoa.

The strained conditions caused by this note were somewhat allayed by the delivery of the State Department, which was friendly and reassuring, although it made it plain that the American naval commander could not act in an emergency even though the consuls were not unanimous in requesting action. It is just such an emergency that has now occurred in Samoa.

The incident has been described as an actual clash with the German fleet and naval forces in Samoa. This is due mainly to the official understanding that Germany has given positive orders to the commander of the German war ship Falke to refrain from any active move.

**Sharp Diplomatic Exchanges.**  
The diplomatic exchanges leading up to this crisis have been very sharp within the last few days. Early last week the Berlin Government received direct information from Samoa that Admiral Kautz had arrived there and had summoned a meeting of all the officials for March 11. The German authorities felt sure this meeting would result in serious trouble.

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**LONDON COMMENTS ON SAMOAN SITUATION.**  
Papers Generally Declare That Germany Must Yield to England and America.

London, March 26.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fiji Islands by the Admiralty because required for service at Samoa.

The Standard says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished, and something more than a nominal penalty will be required for the blood of British and American sailors. The German authorities at Apia have incurred a heavy responsibility. We cannot believe that Berlin will uphold their action, as it is not worth Germany's while to quarrel with England and America over Samoa."

The Daily Mail says: "It is a consolation to think that, as in Crete, the spilling of British and American blood will bring a solution of the crisis. All three powers should recall their consuls, and as the friendship of Germany is the pivot of our foreign policy, her wishes should be respected in the final settlement."

**TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL.**  
Close at New York (via) March 30, at 6:25 p. m., for the islands of the Pacific and China and Japan, and leave New York via New York Central's Pacific and Oriental Mail train.

**FREE TRIP TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.**  
For the solution of the great explosion mystery in the Sunday Journal, see Easter number, next Sunday.

The German view, it can be stated on the highest authority, is not likely to raise a direct issue on the position thus laid down by the British and American officials. On the contrary, there is said to be a growing disposition on the part of Germany to hold Herr Rosen accountable for his Government. For a time



Uncle Sam's Volunteers Firing Into the Dense Brush Near Calocan.

COPYRIGHT BY THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER—CANNOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

These men on the firing line were armed with Springfield rifles. The picture was taken while the American forces were in pursuit of the Filipinos after the night attack on the outposts. This photograph, with others taken, at the same time, arrived in this city yesterday.

sustained with the natural desire to protect him in the proper discharge of his duties, but the German authorities have not contemplated that he would carry the matter to an open rupture and result in bloodshed. On that account there is good reason to believe that the German Government will not sustain Herr Rosen, and that official information in that direction has already been conveyed.

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Filipino Prisoners Burying Their Dead Comrades in Arms.

(Photographed by the Journal's Special Commissioner.)

The American officers detail the prisoners taken to pick and shovel squads, making them dig the graves for the slain soldiers of Aguinaldo. The picture, taken at 25 nta Ana in February, shows the Filipinos at work under guard and also the bodies ready for burial.

four of our men were killed and about thirty-five were wounded. Of the killed two were members of the First Montana, one was a member of the First Nebraska and one was a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania. Among the wounded was an officer of the Kansas regiment.

Thereafter our troops had little opposition. The Filipinos retreated in the general direction of Malolos. In their retreat they tore up sections of the railroad to harass movement of our supplies and burned the small villages.

We had expected stern resistance at Bocaue, having been informed of concentration there of Filipino troops after the fall of Manila. Aguinaldo evidently was not inclined to repeat his experiment of the plains north of Manila, for MacArthur found no foe at Bocaue, and entered the town without opposition, the artillery crossing the bridge.

After a halt at Bocaue to rest the men the advance was resumed, and later in the day our army marched into Bigan without having to fight their way across the river.

The Filipinos had set fire to the bridge at Bigan, but the damage was slight. Along the line of march today were many unburied trenches, indicating that the insurgent leaders were not prepared for the speed of our troops. Evidently the Filipinos had relied upon halting MacArthur at the Marikina River. Failing there, they tried on the plain north of Marikina. Again the resistance was futile, and they retreated in disorder beyond Bocaue, probably passing to the westward from Bocaue and halting east of Bulacan.

Bulacan lies westward from Bocaue, and Bigan is north of Bocaue. The advance is steadily toward Malolos. We could see the city from Marikina. The movement today required a detour to the eastward to take Bocaue and Bigan.

The next step may be to Bulacan or to Malolos. I have received confirmation of the report that the seat of Aguinaldo's government has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando, the capital of the province of Pampanga, the capital of the province of Pampanga, the capital of the province of Pampanga.

Fernando is about thirty kilometers north-east of Malolos. This change suggests that Aguinaldo is not expecting to repeat the experiment of the battle of Malolos, but is preparing to retreat still further to the northward before the coming advance of MacArthur.

The division bearing the force of the fighting was reinforced to-day by the Minnesota regiment, which was marched in the night from the water works to Manila and thence sent forward by railroad, the truck having been repaired as MacArthur advanced.

## CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO BE ISSUED.

Temporary Army to Be Recruited as Soon as the Regular Army Has 65,000 Men.

Washington, March 25.—The Cabinet meeting, specially called by the President to-day, discussed the prospective call for 35,000 volunteers soon to be issued, as exclusively announced in to-day's Journal, and decided that, though there is no way of avoiding such a call, yet to postpone the issuance of the call as long as possible.

Adjutant-General Corbin reported to the President that the provisional army of 65,000 is recruited up to 62,000 and that the limit will be reached within the next ten days. The supplemental force of volunteers to be organized will be gathered with some deliberation. The President has practically decided to organize two brigades, about 7,000 men, just as soon as the army of 65,000 is completed. After these brigades are equipped, outfitted and drilled two more will be organized, and this will go on until the necessary number is attained.

The Journal's announcement created a stir in volunteer and army circles and the wire-pulling for commissions began at once. All seekers for military appointments were informed that there would be no plum tree this time, and that there would be no "plum tree" of good things handed

around. The Administration is going to organize the volunteer army without being overrun by politicians, and has in view plenty of available volunteer officers. The disagreeable scramble of last Spring is to be avoided if possible.

The fever for places, aged so violently to-day that the Administration looked for means to avoid issuing the call for the extra force. The law officers of the Government explained the law that governs the case. They point out this clause in the Army Reorganization law:

And provided, further, that the President is authorized to enlist temporarily in service as absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippine Islands, volunteers, officers and men, individually, or by organization, now in those islands, and about to be discharged, provided their retention shall not extend beyond the time necessary to replace them by troops authorized to be maintained under the provisions of this act and not beyond a period of six months.

It was explained to the President and the Cabinet that the volunteers in the Philippines may re-enlist until they can be relieved by the newly organized force, but that such term of re-enlistment cannot exceed six months. The 10,000 volunteers under O'Day must be mustered out as soon as the peace negotiations are exchanged, or must re-enlist temporarily. If they re-enlist and by the end of six months are not relieved by other troops, they must be mustered out, or be re-enlisted for two years and form a part of the volunteer force of 35,000 provided by the new law.

The legal authorities made it clear that the organization of the volunteer force provided by the new law is necessary. There was some chafing between the War Department and O'Day today to ascertain if the volunteers now in the Philippines

would be willing to constitute a portion of the 35,000. General O'Day, it is understood, replied that the men were entirely willing to stay as long as engaged in active service, but that probably not more than one-half would care to re-enlist for two years, and that nearly all those willing to stay for two years desired to come home first before re-enlisting. Thus, approval of the benefit of travel pay, and want to enjoy their triumph among their friends.

## TWO MORE TRUSTS ARE INCORPORATED.

American Woolen Company and United Lead and Zinc Company Authorized to Do Business.

The American Woolen Company filed its articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The authorized capital is \$50,000,000. Of this \$25,000,000 is preferred 7 per cent cumulative dividend bearing stock. The charter allows the company great latitude in the manufacturing and dealing in woolen goods and fabrics of all kinds. The incorporators are James C. Woodhull, of Newark, and the following, all of New York: Samuel B. Lawrence, John R. Summerfield, Henry C. Reedell, Amalgamated Matthews, Henry M. Hayland, George Spencer, Lewis J. Hunt, Charles B. Hill, and Robert F. Barry, Jr.

Articles of incorporation of the United Zinc and Lead Company were also filed with the Secretary of State. The capitalization is \$5,000,000. The company is empowered to mine and smelt zinc and other metals.

## HALL

BIG VALUES IN  
LADIES'

## Tailored Suits

THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Tailored Suits, made to order, navy and Royal Warrant, in light fitting or 45 front styles; some with extra quality fabric, silk, regular value \$20, SPECIAL \$15.

Ladies' Tight Fitting Eton and Fly Front Suits, made to order, Chevron Serge, in black and navy; necks silk lined and cut off line, with extra quality fabric, silk, regular value \$20, SPECIAL \$15.

Ladies' Fancy Weave and Homespun Suits, in three different styles, made to order, lined entirely with best fabric, silk, regular value \$25, SPECIAL \$15.

Covert Cloth Jackets, made to order, and Navy Serge, notched velvet collar, lined with best fabric, silk, regular value \$10, SPECIAL \$5.

Ladies' Silk Waists, made to order, tucked front and back, some with sleeves tucked, fancy stock, regular value \$10, SPECIAL \$5.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Separate Skirts, made to order, and Navy Serge, notched velvet collar, lined with best fabric, silk, regular value \$10, SPECIAL \$5.

500 Assorted Cotton Shirt Waists, in various styles, some with extra quality fabric, silk, regular value \$10, SPECIAL \$5.

W. H. Hall, 346 6th Ave. 21ST AND 22D STS.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.  
Take Lozette Brown Ointment Tablets. All day and night the power of a full dose. 25¢. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.